Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1827.

[VOL. VIII.....NO. 378.

TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance*.....but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they may not be attended to.

LIST OF EETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington, N. C. on the 1st of July, 1827.

Frederick Billings	Isaac Kinney
John Billings	Leonard Kinney
David Bodenhamer	Elijah Lanier
Palm Corneilison	John Lookebell
George Cross	Henry Miller
Melchor Dan	Philip Mock
John Ellis	James May
Benjamin Ferabee	Ezekiel Parish
Philip Frank	John Riley
John Ford	Burwell Rush
Christian Frank	Isaiah Russell
Ignatius Goldsberry	Joseph Spence
Jacob Gass	Leonard & Geo. Smith
Henry Grub	Sarah Smoot
Philip Hederick	Thomas Lawer
John Hyatt	William B. Toomy
Stufle Hepler	Nathan Wallis
Henry Hill	Henderson Wilson
Henry Harrison	Jesse Whitlow
John Imlee	Peter Woods
Henry Keply	Caty Young.

173 B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, *P. M.*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Statesville, N. C. on the first day of July, 1827.

Augustin M. Allin	James Mayghan
Fankston Avoilt	John Mathson
Gren Badger	Sec'y. Mount Moriah
Christopher Barringer	Lodge
Moses Cummins	Littlebury Murphey
William Cummins	John Mayhew 2
John Campbell	Joseph McLain
Patrick Clark	John Nesbet 2
John S. Carson	Isham Pool
George Upchurch	Ezekiel Pearce
Abner Dudley	Joseph Stevenson
Ruth Fields	Benjamin Schofield
Forrest Gaither	Henry Smith
Edward Grace	James Smith
Robt. H. Hill	Jeremiah Sloan
James Hare	Josiah Teay
Adam Hoffinan	Isaac Teneson
David Holeman	Serah Tucker
Thomas James	Henry Tegue
William Johnson	Martain Vunkannon
Agness Knox	Amos Weaver
Thomas C. Leach	Wm. Wayner or
Thomas Lackey	George Deal
James Lock	Joel Warren.
Wm. C. More	

3t73 JAMES M'KNIGHT, *P. M.*

A Swindler! A Swindler!!

RAN away from Salisbury, on the night of the 9th inst. a fellow who said his name was French; (but would not tell his first name, and from that it is suspected French is not his right name) he is a house painter by trade, and a consummate hypocrite and plausible swindler by practice. He boarded with me, and by hypocritical and villainous pretences, induced me to board him without security; and then, regardless of common honesty, left me and the rest of his creditors in the lurch. He is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, rather stout built, dark hair, dark eyes, dark complexion, with a countenance indicative of a disposition to "touch and take;" has lost his upper front teeth, talks precipitately, with some little impediment in his articulation. He has made several states in the Union the theatre of his dexterities; and if report be true, his hand has visited many secret places. He says he was raised in Boston, and has worked in Augusta, Geo. Yorkville, S. C. Statesville, N. C. &c.; says he has been a merchant in Augusta, and tells many tales of chilling perils and hair-breadth escapes, the results of his valorous arm. This fellow is a would-be beau, and cuts a figure ridiculous enough indeed. All honest men are warned against having any thing to do with him. Any information of his place of residence, directed to the subscriber at Salisbury, N. C. will be gratefully received.

JOHN KINDER.

July 14, 1827. 3t73

N. B. It is believed two young men of this place went off with said French, (or whatever his name may be) one a shoe-maker, the other a piece of a coach-maker by trade. And the public are cautioned against any denial they may make of the facts above stated. J. K.

Ten Dollars Reward.

If in the STATE, $15 *if out of the STATE*.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 14th inst. an apprentice boy by the name of *John Maise*, 20 years of age; blackish hair, short and bushy, but middling long over his forehead, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made to his height; carried away with him a frock coat, flowered with read and some other dark color; a dark one of a reddish-brown, home-made lining; a pair of new dove-colored pantaloons; also, a pale blue pair; also, stole and carried away with him, a blue broadcloth coat, with yellow buttons to it. He will, I believe, aim for Anson county, or Alabama. Any person that will apprehend and secure said boy, shall receive the above reward. The subscriber lives in Guilford county, 5½ miles north-west of Greensborough.

WASHINGTON ADAMS.

July 16, 1827. 3t74

N. B. He may, perhaps, offer to work at the cabinet making, or house joiner business; he is middling good at the former. W. A.

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, in September last, a bound apprentice to the Tailoring Business, by the name of Edward Brotherton. All persons are forbidden to harbor, trust, or employ him. FRANCIS MOREAU.

Wilkesboro, 1826. 3t73

MR. MURPHEY'S ORATION.

The Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies of the University of North-Carolina, having resolved "that some individual who had been a regular member of one of the literary Societies attached to the University, should be chosen every succeeding year to deliver a public Oration in the College Chapel on the day preceding each Anniversary Commencement"—the following Oration was delivered in Person Hall, on Wednesday the 27th June, 1827—under the appointment of the Dialectic Society—by the Hon. *Archibald D. Murphey*, and published by order of said Society.

The Literary Societies of this Institution, have resolved that an address be delivered before them annually by some one of their members. This resolution, if carried into effect in the spirit in which it has been adopted, will be creditable to the Societies and favourable to the general Literature of the State. It is now more than thirty years since these Societies were established, and all the alumni of this University have been members of one or the other of them. Upon these alumni and upon others who shall go forth from this University, our hopes must chiefly rest for improvement in our literary character; and their zeal for such improvement cannot fail to be excited by being annually called together, and one of them selected to deliver a public discourse upon the progress and state of our literature, or some subject connected therewith. The Societies have conferred on me an unmerited honour by appointing me to deliver the first of these discourses. I accepted the appointment with pride, as it was an evidence of their esteem; yet with humility, from a conviction of my inability to meet public expectation; an inability of which I am conscious at all times, but particularly so after a painful and tedious illness.

Little that is interesting in the history of literature can be expected in the infancy of a colony planted on a Continent three thousand miles distant from the mother country, in the midst of a wilderness and surrounded by savages. Under such circumstances civilization declines, and manners and language degenerate. When the first patent was granted to Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584, the English Language had received considerable improvement. Spencer had published his Fairy Queen, Shakspeare his Plays, Sir Philip Sidney his Arcadia, Knolles his General History of the Turks, and our Theology had been enriched by the eloquent writings of Hooker. This improvement was not confined to the learned; it had already extended itself to the common people, particularly in the towns and villages, and the language of the first colonists, no doubt partook of this improvement. But these colonists were all adventurers; they joined in Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition only for the purpose of making fortunes, and their chief hope was, that they would quickly find Gold in abundance, and return home to enjoy their wealth. This delusive hope continued for many years to beguile adventurers; who not finding the treasure they came in quest of, became idle and profligate, and abandoned a country in which they had met with nothing but disappointment. Sir Walter Raleigh, after expending a large part of his estate in attempts to settle a colony, assigned to Thomas Smith, of London, and his associates, the privilege of trading to Virginia and of continuing the colony. Thomas Smith was already famous in the annals of chivalrous adventure, and was destined to receive an increase of fame by new adventures upon this Continent, in his wars with the Indians and in his deliverance from death by Pocahontas. Under the advice of Raleigh, he directed his efforts to the waters of the Chesapeake, and there planted a colony which became permanent, and from which Virginia and Carolina was peopled. A new charter was granted to Thomas Smith and his associates, usually called the London company, in 1606, and enlarged in 1609. This Company continued with many vicissitudes of fortune until the year 1626, when it was dissolved. The history of the colony to the time of this dissolution was written by Thomas Smith, and also by Stith. They were cotemporary with Lord Clarendon, who wrote the history of the Rebellion and Civil War in England: Their style and manner of writing, and the public papers published by the President and Council of the colony during this period, evidence great improvement in our language. The chaos in which it lay in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth, gradually gave way to the order and method which good sense introduced into every pursuit; the pedantry and conceits which disfigured our literature in the reign of James the first, yielded to the influence of good taste.—Sir Walter Raleigh published his history of the world, Lord Bacon his historical and philosophical works and moral essays, and our poetry was adorned by the writings of Milton, Dryden, Butler, and Otway. Shortly afterwards came Sir William Temple, Archbishop Tillotson and others, who gave facility and grace to composition. These were new beauties, and pleased the nation more as they gave to style the charm of polished conversation.

Whilst the literary taste of the nation was thus improving, religious intolerance drove from England a great number of Quakers, Presbyterians and other sectarians, who sought refuge in the Virginia colony. They there soon met with the same persecution which had driven them from their native country. They were compelled to leave the colony; and Providence directing their course through the wilderness, they settled near Pasquotank and Perquimons, and formed the germ of the Carolina Colony. Many of them were Quakers, and their descendants continue to occupy that district of country to this day.

In the year 1663, Charles the Second granted the soil and seignior of Carolina to eight Lords Proprietors, who, to encourage emigration, held out favourable terms. They promised to adventurers gratuities in land according to the number of their respective families, and the most perfect freedom in the exercise of religion. A civil government was established purely representative; a circumstance, to which may be attributed, in a great degree, the republican feelings and opinions which soon characterised the colony, and which led to the plan of civil polity under which we now live. When the Lords Proprietors discovered that the coony was likely to become numerous and powerful, they endeavoured to restrain the civil and religious liberty which they had promised to emigrants: they established a new form of government, declaring their object to be "to make the government of the colony agree as neatly as possible with the monarchy of which it was a part, and to avoid erecting a numerous democracy." This plan of government was the joint work of Lord Ashley and the celebrated John Locke; and its chief aim was to appoint orders of nobility, establish a powerful aristocracy and check the progress of republican opinions and manners. A more ridiculous plan for the government of the colony could not have devised. The people were accustomed to equality and self-government; a rank of nobility was odious to them, and they disregarded laws which they had not been consulted in making. The prosperity of the colony declined, public morals relaxed, the laws lost their energy, a general spirit of discontent grew up and ripened into rebellion: the governors became corrupt, and the people idle and vicious. The attempt to give effect to the new plan of government entirely failed, and the Lords Proprietors abolished the plan as unsuited to the condition of the colony. Two factions then arose; one that wished to establish a high-toned prerogative government; the other consisted of high Churchmen, who gained the ascendancy, and by their violence brought the government into contempt. Their object was to deprive all dissenters of the right of suffrage, to curtail their civil rights, and render their situation so oppressive as to compel them to leave the colony. A party of French Hugunots had emigrated to the colony, to enjoy that liberty of conscience and of worship which was denied to them in their native country. These people, entitled by their sufferings no less than by their Protestanism, to the friendship and hospitality of the colonists, were treated with a cruelty that disgraced the high church party.—Being aliens, they were incapable of holding lands until they were naturalized; and this party having the ascendancy in the Assembly, not only refused to naturalize them, but declared their marriages by ministers not ordained by Episcopal bishops, illegal, and their children illegitimate. The progress of this violent, persecuting spirit, was checked by the wise and conciliating measures adopted by Governor Archdale. He assumed the government of the colony in 1695; he was a Quaker, and possessed in an eminent degree the philanthropy and command of temper, for which this sect has been distinguished. He was one of the Proprietors of the Province and by the mere force of his character overawed the turbulent, and restored good order.—To this excellent man our ancestors are indebted for that tolerant provision in their militia law, which we still retain as a part of our Code, for granting exemption to men who were restrained by religious principles from bearing arms.

The religious intolerance of the High Church party was exerted with new energy, after the departure of Governor Archdale from the Province. This party passed laws, which the Lords Proprietors ratified, to establish the Church of England, and to disable dissenters from being members of the Assembly. This was in direct violation of the chartered rights of the colonists. The dissenters remonstrated to the House of Lords; and Queen Anne, upon the advice of that body, caused these laws to be repealed. But the High Church party, steady to their purpose, varied their mode of attack; the spirit of intolerance grew with the growth of the Province; emigrations from the Virginia colony and the patronage of the Lords Proprietors, gave to this party a decided majority in the Assembly; they levied a tax on each precinct for the support of a minister, and built churches. Protestant dissenters were only permitted to worship in public, and there to be subject to the rules and restrictions contained in the several acts of Parliament. Quakers were permitted to affirm instead of swearing; but they could not hold an office of profit or trust, serve as jurors, or give evidence by affirmation in any criminal case. This contest between the high church party and the dissenters, produced an hostility of feeling which time has softened, but which the lapse of more than a century has been insufficient to allay. This contest however, promoted freedom of thought and enquiry among the people: it sharpened their understandings, and in a great degree supplied the place of books for instruction. At that time there were few books in the colony: the library of a common man consisted of a bible and a spelling book; the lawyers had a few books on law, and the ministers a few on theological subjects, and sometimes a few of the Greek and Roman classics: for they, particularly the Presbyterian ministers, were generally school-masters—and with them the poor young men of the colony, who wished to preach the Gospel or plead the law, received their humble education. The turbulent spirit of the colonists, their leaning towards republicanism and sectarianism, had induced the Lords Proprietors to forbid the establishment of Printing Presses in the colony; and Sir William Berkley, who had the superintendance of this colony in 1661, gave thanks to Heaven that there was not a Printing-Office in any of the Southern Provinces.

What improvement in literature could be expected among a people who were thus distracted by faction, destitute of books, and denied the use of the press? Notwithstanding all these discouragements and disadvantages, however, the literature of the colony evidently advanced. The public papers of that period are written in a perspicuous, nervous style, corresponding in force of expression, purity of language and perspicuity of arrangement, with similar writings in the reigns of Charles the Second, King William and Queen Anne. The intelligence of the common people and the ability and learning of the men who managed the affairs of the colony in that period, are matters of surprise and astonishment to any one acquainted with the disadvantages under which the colony labored. The Assembly and the Courts of Justice, sat in private houses; the acts passed by the Assembly were not printed they were read aloud to the people at the first Court after they were passed; they were in force only for two years, and every biennial Assembly was under the necessity of re-enacting all that were thought useful. There was no printing press in the colony before the year 1746, at which time the condition of the statute book required a revisal, and the public interest called aloud for the printing of it. The learning and literature of the colony were confined to the lawyers and ministers of the Gospel, most of whom were educated in England; and it was owing to this circumstance chiefly, that the literature of the colony advanced so steadily with that of the mother country.

The legislation of the colony began to assume form and system in the reign of Queen Anne; and in the year after her death, 1715, the Assembly passed sixty-six acts, most of which had been frequently re-enacted before. Many of those acts remain in force to this day, and are monuments of the political wisdom and legal learning of that time. In style and composition they are equal to any part of our statute book; they are the first statutes of the colony that have come down to our time.

In the year 1729, the Lords Proprietors, with the exception of Lord Granville, surrendered to the Crown their right to the soil and seigniory of North-Carolina; and from that time the population and prosperity of the colony rapidly increased. But in a few years, the great contest commenced between the prerogative of the Crown and the liberty of the colonial subject; which contest eventually terminated in the American Revolution. This contest gradually introduced into North Carolina and into all the British colonies which took part in it, a style in composition which distinguishes this period from all others in English or American literature: a style founded upon and expressive of exalted feeling. Education embellished it and gave to it new beauties; but its force and impressive character were perceptible in the writings and speeches of ordinary men. What age or nation ever produced compositions superior to the addresses of the Continental Congress? When or where shall we find a parallel to the correspondence of General Washington and the General Officers of the American Army? The style of these addresses and of the correspondence, is the style of high thought, and of lofty, yet chastened feeling; and reminds the reader of the finest specimens of composition in Tacitus, and of the correspondence of Cicero and his friends after the death of Pompey.

There is something in the style and sentiment of the writings of this period which gives to them a magic charm, and seems to consecrate the subjects on which it is employed; a something connected with the finest perceptions of our nature. The reader is every moment conscious of it, yet knows not how to explain it. The high moral feeling and virtuous sympathy which characterized the American revolution, have given to it a hallowedness of character. It is fortunate for us that Chief Justice Marshall has written the history of this revolution. Whatever may be the defects of his work, the history of our revolution will never be so well written again: no work on that subject will ever appear, so well calculated to produce an useful effect upon its readers. Marshall was a soldier of the revolution, and possessed the finest genius; he was the personal friend of the Commander in Chief; he partook in all the feelings of the officers of the army; and he has transfused into his work that exalted sentiment which animated his compatriots in arms. This sentiment is strongly pourtrayed in the writings of the Marquis de Chastelleux and Count Rochambeau, two French general officers in the American service, and in the correspondence of the Commander in Chief and the American general officers. But it can never be embodied into an historical work, by a man who did not feel it in all its force in the American camp. Literary elegance disappears before such moral beauty. There is no historical work in any language, that can be read with so much advantage, such moral effect, by American youth, as Marshall's Life of Washington. They should read it with diligence, and read it often. They will never rise from the perusal of it, without feeling fresh incentives both to public and private virtue.

The progress of the style which marked the period of the American revolution, may be traced in North-Carolina from the administration of Governor Dobbs. It had become the common style of the leading men of the colony, before the meeting of the Continental Congress in 1774. The correspondence and public papers of Samuel Johnston and Joseph Hewes of Edenton, of William Hooper and Archibald McClaine of Wilmington, of Richard Caswell of Kingston, of Thomas Burke of Hillsborough, of Francis and Abner Nash of Newbern, upon the great subjects which then engrossed the public attention, do honor to the literature of North Carolina at that time. They wrote upon matters of business; business which concerned the welfare of the nation; they wrote as they felt; and their compositions coming warm from the heart, are free from affectation or pedantry, and equally free from that prolixity which is the vice of modern composition.

When these men disappeared, our literature in a great degree disappeared with them. The war had exhausted the resources of the State, and ruined the fortunes of many individuals; we had no schools for the education of our youth; few of our citizens were able to send their sons to the northern colleges or to Europe to be educated. Two individuals, who received their education during the war, were destined to keep alive the remnant of our literature, and prepare the public mind for the establishment of this University. These were William R. Davie and Alfred Moore. Each of them had endeared himself to his country by taking an active part in the latter scenes of the war; and when public order was restored, and the courts of justice were opened, they appeared at the bar, where they quickly rose to eminence, and for many years shone like meteors in North-Carolina. They adorned the courts in which they practised, gave energy to the laws and dignity to the administration of justice. Their genius was different, and

so was their eloquence. Davie took Lord Bolingbroke for his model, and Moore, Dean Swift; and each applied himself with so much diligence to the study of his model, that literary men could easily recognise in the eloquence of Davie, the lofty, flowing style of Bolingbroke; and that of Moore, the plainness and precision of Swift—they roused the ambition of parents and their sons; they excited emulation among ingenuous youth: they depicted in glowing colours the necessity of establishing a public school or university, in which the young men of the State could be educated. The General Assembly resolved to found an University. I was present in the House of Commons, when Davie addressed that body upon the bill granting a loan of money to the trustees for erecting the buildings of this university; and although more than thirty years have since elapsed, I have the most vivid recollections of the greatness of his manner and the powers of his eloquence upon that occasion. In the House of Commons he had no rival, and upon all great questions which came before that body, his eloquence was irresistible. The genius and intellectual habits of Moore fitted him for the bar rather than a deliberative assembly. Public opinion was divided upon the question whether he or Davie excelled at the bar. Moore was a small man, neat in his dress and graceful in his manners; his voice was clear and sonorous, his perceptions quick, and his judgment almost intuitive; his style was chaste, and his manner of speaking animated. Having adopted Swift for his model, his language was always plain. The clearness and energy of his mind enabled him almost [illegible] effort to disentangle the most intricate subject, and expose it in all its parts to the simplest understanding. He spoke with ease and with force, enlivened his discourses with flashes of wit, and where the subject required it, with all the bitterness of sarcasm. His speeches were short and impressive: when he sat down, every one thought he had said every thing that he ought to have said. Davie was a tall, elegant man in his person, graceful and commanding in his manners; his voice was mellow and adapted to the expression of every passion; his mind comprehensive, yet slow in its operations, when compared with his great rival. His style was magnificent and flowing; and he had a greatness of manner in public speaking, which suited his style, and gave to his speeches an imposing effect. He was a laborious student, arranged his discourses with care, and where the subject suited his genius, poured forth a torrent of eloquence that astonished and enraptured his audience. They looked upon him with delight listened to his long, harmonious periods, caught his emotions, and indulged that ecstacy of feeling, which fine speaking and powerful eloquence alone can produce. He is certainly to be rankled among the first orators, and his rival Moore, among the first advocates, which the American nation has produced.

Whilst these two men were in the zenith of their glory, another man arose at the bar in North Carolina, who surpased them both in profoundness of legal learning, and on many occasions successfully contended with them for the palm of forensic eloquence. This was the late John Haywood. He had few advantages from nature; his person was indifferent, his voice harsh, his manners uncouth, his education limited. He was a stranger to the graces, and had few of the accomplishments of an orator. But he had a powerful and intrepid mind, which he cultivated by the most laborious study. The fame of Davie and Moore inspired his ambition, and he was tortured by a desire of entering the lists with these champions of the bar. He was conscious of his defects, and sought to gain the ascendancy by superior legal learning. He came to the bar with confidence of high intellectual powers and profound knowledge of the law; and in a little time acquired a reputation that placed him at the head of his profession in this state, and gave him rank among the ablest common lawyers in the Union.

Cotemporary with Haywood, were several gentlemen of the bar now living, and several who are dead, who have sustained the character of their profession for legal learning and general literature. Among the latter were William Duffey and Archibald Henderson. Duffey was the child of misfortune. Thrown upon the world without friends and without fortune, accident introduced him in his early youth to the acquaintance of John Haywood, Esq the venerable Treasurer of this State, who, in the exercise of that benevolence for which his whole life has been conspicuous, gave him employment, enabled him to prosecute his studies, and prepare himself for the bar. Duffey had an opportunity of witnessing the splendid displays of Davie and Moore, and he profited by their example. He devoted a large portion of his time to polite literature, and acquired a more elegant style in composition than any of his cotemporaries in North Carolina. He had a slight impediment in his speech, but by laborious perseverance, he succeeded in regulating the tones and modulations of his voice in such way, that this impediment often seemed to be an ornament to his delivery. He was one of the few men of our country who could read well; he studied the art of reading, and his friends will long remember the pleasure they have received from hearing him read. In his addresses at the bar, he was always impressive, particularly upon topics connected with virtuous and benevolent feeling. He had a vigorous mind and feelings, attuned to the finest emotions. I remember him with fond affection. He was my friend, my preceptor, my patron. He instructed me in the science of the law, in the art of managing causes at the bar, and in the still more difficult art of reading books to advantage. I wish it were in my power to render to his memory a more permanent honor than this passing tribute of respect and gratitude!

To be concluded hereafter.

FOURTH OF JULY.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

A few patriotic citizens of Burke county having met on the 4th of July, at the House of David Tate, senior, Col. *Isaac T. Avery* was unanimously chosen President, and Hugh M. Stokes, Esq. Vice President. After partaking of a plain but truly republican dinner, the Declaration of Independence was read by the president, in a style that well accorded with the true spirit in which it was first announced to the world. The Vice President then delivered a short address, recurring to the events that transpired subsequent to that period. After which, the following toasts were drank, to wit:

1. The 4th of July, 1776.
2. The congress that declared the U. States free and indepedent.
3. Washington, the sword that carved out our independence.
4. The Heroes of the Revolution; a tear to their memory.
5. La Fayette; The American patriot of exotic growth.
6. The surviving Soldiers of the Revolution.
7. The Old Confederacy of the States.
8. *The Liberty of the Press.*
9. The Convention of 1789.
10. The Federal Constitution.
11. The United States of America.
12. Neutrality in the wars of other powers, and the freedom of the seas.
13. The Whig *Ladies* of the Revolution; they offered up their hearts as a sacrifice upon the altar of Liberty.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the Pres. Col. I. T. Avery; Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; The surviving Signer of the Declaration of Independence: there were giants in those days.

By the Vice President, H. M. Stokes, Esq.; Thomas Jefferson, the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence, the sage of Monticello, and first statesman of any age or country.

By E. Poor, Esq. The Signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence; They were the first that said a nation should be free, and they were free.

By D. Tate, sen.; May the next half century find us still a free and prosperous people.

By T. C. Bergner; Long may live freedom's sons under the banners of their heroic fathers and wear the laurels which they won.

Doct. C. L. H. Schieffelin; Female modesty; a sanctuary never to be invaded.

E. M. Greenlee, Esq.; agriculture, commerce and manufactures.

Col. S. C. Tate; The State of North-Carolina; inferior to none of her sisters in talents and political integrity.

W. S. Tate; Our country, and our country's friends.

Wm. C. Butler; The inside of a Church, and the outside of a Jail.

J. W. Y. Walton; The Ladies of Burke county; Roses of Sharon, and Lilies of the Valley.

W. C. Bevins; the 4th of July; may it be gratefully remembered by the rising generation.

The Pres and Vice President having retired,

By D. Tate, sen.; The President of the day.

By E. Poor, Esq.; The Vice President and Orator of the day.

[The address delivered on the above occasion, shall be published as soon as we finish Judge Murphey's Oration.]

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[COMMUNICATED.]

Copy of the 13 toasts drank at the celebration of our American Independence at the house of L. B. Lindsey, on the Catawba River, near Turbyfill's Ferry, Lincoln county, N. C. on the 4th of July, 1827

1. The Hero of New Orleans; may the time soon arrive, when this nation will reward him according to his merits.
2. The President of the United States.
3. Addition to the friends of America, subtraction to her wants, multiplication to her blessings, division to her foes, and reduction to her debts and taxes.
4. The day we celebrate; it gave birth to a nation that bids defiance to all allied powers.
5. May the celebration of this day never be forgotten by the American people.
6. The Revolutionary Soldiers; may their meritorious services never be forgotten.
7. The constitution of North-Carolina, while we acknowledge its excellencies, we cannot be blind to its defects.
8. Henry Clay.
9. The Army, Navy, and Militia of the United States.
10. The mechanical arts; sciences, agriculture and commerce, the four main pillars of the government.
11. The fair sex.
12. The Vice President of the United States.
13. The Greeks; may success crown their struggles for Liberty.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Col. Peter Hoke: The Dagon plough, and iron tooth harrow; may they run into our soil.

By Buckner Harwell: May the Northern and Western members look more to the benefaction of their constituents, and less to the draining of the treasury.

By W. F. Thomas: John Q. Adams; the patriot, the statesman; may he receive the support of the people as long as he pursues that course which is so conducive to the happiness and welfare of the nation.

By John B. Abernathy: Gen. Jackson, the Hero of Orleans, and faithful patriot; may he receive the reward he merits. Viz. the Presidential Chair.

By Thomas L. Hayes: The free people of our country; let us remember that our forefathers gained our Liberty, and let us keep our Freedom.

By Jacob F. Abernathy: May the Hero, Andrew Jackson, be promoted to the highest office in our Nation.

By P. Hoke: Our distinguished guest, the Hon. Henry Wm. Connor.

By Hon. H. W. Connor: The Orator of the day, Rev. H. Spain.

By J. F. Abernathy: A porcupine saddle, a hard trotting horse, and a long ride, to all foes of our country.

By Archibald Ray: The orator and reader of the day.

By Osten Wiley; to the young ladies of Lincoln county; may they learn to study and practice the utility of temperance and industry at home, so as to support an unimpeachable character in decency and manners abroad.

By Capt. James Holdsclaw: The union of the States, the rock on which rests our national greatness and individual happiness.

By Thomas Ward, Esq: Internal Improvement; one of the great roads to prosperity for the people of North Carolina; may the next Legislature wisely consider its importance.

By Jos. Everett Harwell: To Capt. L. B. Lindsey, the conductor of the day; may he feel himself satisfied for his very meritorious exertions through the fatigues of this day, which gave general satisfaction.

By H. W. Connor: The People; 51 years experience has taught us their competence to self government; let them alone, they will do right.

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In *Raleigh*, the citizens celebrated the day, in a very becoming manner: the day was ushered in by a discharge of cannon; after which, the clergy of the city commenced the services of the day, by singing and prayer, and an appriate address from the Rev. Dr. Freeman. Later in the day, a political and religious address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Blake. At the dinner of the citizens, the following are some of the toasts dank:

By the Governor.—Education and Free Government: Twin Sisters.—The experience of ages has proven that one cannot long existwithout the other.

By *Col. Pot.*—Gen. Andrew Jackson: As a MilitaryChieftain, he stands preminent: As a Civilian, he has filled the most important offices in his State: and as what Popesays is the noblest work of God, *an honest man*—and worthy the first Office in the gift of a free People.

By *Gen. Welborn.*—May the Administration of our Government always be judged by its measures.

By *Mr. Wm. Boylan.*—The memory of William Richardson Davie, the able Legislator, Statesman and *Military* Man.

The Raleigh Blues partook of a Barbacue Dinner at Sugg's Spring near the city, at which Capt. Alex. J. Lawrence and Lt. John Marshall presided.

The following are some of the toasts drank:

The State of North Carolina.—The first to declare Independence: she will be the last to submit to oppression.

The Constitution of the U. States.—May it be so amended as to secure to the people their just rights.

Our friends and enemies—to the former, the contents of our canteens and haversacks: to the latter, of our cartridge boxes.

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In Fayetteville, the 4th was celebrated with much spirit: the Rev. Mr. Hamner delivered the oration; the military made a fine display. A splendid dinner was served up at the Lafayette Hotel; after which, 13 regular, and many volunteer toasts were drank; from the latter, we extract the following:

By P. I. Tillinghast, Esq. Ist Vice President; John C. Calhoun.

By Maj. Birdsall, 2d Vice President—The State of North Carolina.

By Capt. Wm. Lord—The Hero of New Orleans.

By E. J. Hale—The Governor of North Carolina: The polished gentleman, the liberal and enlightened politician and statesman.

By Capt. J. McK Strong—John Quincy Adams, President of the United States.

Mr. Thomas Hope—John Haywood, the Treasurer of North Carolina: the old and faithful public servant.

By Mr. Stephen R. Brown—J. C. Calhoun: The patriot and statesman, who by his many laudable transactions has distinguished himself in every public affair, beneficial to the station over which he has the honor to preside.

By Mr. Henry K. Bicker—Gen. Andrew Jackson, the hero, patriot and statesman.

By Dr. James Moffett—Success to Geo. Canning in his political course, and may he succeed in crushing the unholy projects of the Holy Alliance.

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In Greensboro,' the day was celebrated in a very creditable manner. The services were opened by a prayer from the Rev. Mr. Paisley; the oration was delivered by Mr. Joshua G. Wright; and the Rev. E. W. Caruthers made the closing prayer. After dinner, many good toasts were drank; we select a few:

The day we Celebrate.—The most glorious in the American Calender, the brightest that ever shone on the political world.

The President of the United States.—The consistent Statesman, inflexible in the path of duty, unawed by the breath of slander.

By Dr. R. P. Williamson.—Gen. Andrew Jackson, "The hero and man," may he yet enjoy the highest gift in the power of a free people.

By John Clancy.—John C. Calhoun—The brightest star in the constellation of American genius.

In *Cheraw*, S. C. the day was celebrated in a very handsome manner. Some of the volunteer toasts drank there, follow:

By the President. Henry Clay and George Canning—The ornaments of their country: Elevated by the majesty of their intellectual strength; they stand forth the admiration of the age.

By Mr. Lacoste. Andrew Jackson—The Statesman and Hero; his country is, and ought to be proud of him.

By Mr. John Pervis. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures—They know best how to take care of themselves—too much nursing spoils the child.

By Mr. Wm. Godfrey. The Heroes of '76:

"Can their descendants build,
An obelisk too high?
Its base should spread from pole to pole,
Its apex touch the sky."

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

The Trustees of the University of N. C. have lately adopted sundry new rules for the improved government of that Institution. The first provides for the appointment of a Superintendent, with a salary of $500, to take care of the University buildings and property; to be a depository of all money received by the students, (they being required to hand it over to him,) and to pay it out for their necessary expenses. Thomas H. Taylor, Esq of Chapel Hill, has been appointed Superintendent.

Another rule prescribes the following uniform dress for the students, viz:

The regular dress of the students of the University shall be uniform, and consist in the summer season of the year of a coatee of dark grey mixture, chiefly cotton material, decent in appearance and cheap in value, and of white pantaloons and waistcoat: In the winter it shall consist of coatee, pantaloons and waistcoat of blue color, and of decent and cheap material.

2. The wearing of *Boots* by the students is entirely prohibited: and it is recommended to them that other parts of their dress be plain but always decent, having due regard to economy in price and to the cleanliness of their person.

3. The regulation with regard to unformity of dress shall not extend to the senior class at commencement, but their dress upon such occasions may be as shall suit their convenience.

4. The regulations with regard to the uniformity of dress shall go into operation at the commencement of the session in *January next.*

The follwing is another of these rules:

No student shall be permitted to purchase any goods, wares, or merchandize, or spirituous liquors, of any person in the village, or elsewhere, without the consent of the faculty, or some one of the professors in writing, to be filed with the superintendent; and if any student shall violate this regulation, he may be admonished or suspended, according to the discretion of the faculty.

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FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

England.—The ministry seems to be firmly fixed in their places, supported by the confidence of the crown, and the great mass of the people. Evils they have in abundance, and evils they always will have, so long as they are so weighed down with debt.

The Bishop of Lansdown stated in the House of Lords, that the King was decidedly opposed to Catholic concession. This question is therefore pitt at rest, at least for the present.

France.—Much is said about her situation at this moment, but we have no fears of the slightest disturbance there, or none that will end in any thing dangerous to that government. The disbanding of the Parisian National Guards, it was supposed, would have created a great uneasiness. It was not the case; a three days' excitement—nothing more.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, on the 29th, the President of the Bureau of Commerce made a report on the agriculture, industry, and commerce of the nation. The complaints against Government, from the hardships of the times, he ascribes to the superabundance of produce and the cheapness of prices.

The budget had been presented to the Chamber of Peers on the 31st May.

Spain, has for many years been in a state of suffering, but its rulers have learnt nothing of the wisdom of the age in which they live. Superstition and folly, pride and imbecility are in perpetual rule in Spain. The finances of this country are in such a wretched state that her efforts are paralyzed, and her energies, what are left them, are every day wasting.

Greece.—The present will be an eventful campaign. The gaze of the world is upon Lord Cochrane. He has the reputation of a most bold, skilful, determined, and successful naval commander. He is made *High Admiral* of Greece; with the daring of the Greek, he has the skill of the Briton.

The rumors of the day are, that success *has* attended the first effort of Lord Cochrane.

Germany, is in a state of rapid improvement, particularly in letters and the arts. The German literati have long been engaged in the discovery of the Egyptian hieroglyphics, but it has fallen to the lot of France to have produced M. Champillon, who, availing himself of all that had been done by other nations, has unlocked the secret which has been one of great interest for two thousand years.

Letters from Berlin announced the ceaseless activity of the King of Prussia to give a constitution to his subjects.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber having lately taken possession of that convenient and elegant building in the *Town of Concord*, lately occupied by Mr. Henry Williams, begs leave to inform the public that he is now prepared to accommodate Travellers on the most reasonable terms. His Table will be furnished with the best the market can afford; his bar with the best liquors, his Stable attended by attentive and careful hostlers: and no exertions on his part shall be wanting to render the stay of those who may call upon him comfortable and pleasant.

CALEB P. ALEXANDER.

Concord, June 4, 1827. 8t3

Silas Templeton, *Tailor,*

HAS just received the latest and most approved fashions from Philadelphia, accompanied with portrait figures, representing the different colors which are worn by the most fashionable gentlemen of the cities of Philadelphia and New-York. The drafts of the fashions now received, are, in regard to their neatness and elegance of taste, superior to any heretofore published. All gentlemen, therefore, wishing fashionable garments made, may rest assured that they can be as well suited as at any other place in this or the adjoining states. Having in his employ a considerable force, orders for every description of work from a distance, will be executed on the shortest notice; and no disappointment, either in the fit of the garments, or in the punctual execution of them, need be feared. Country cloth, and summer clothing, will be made up at more reasonable prices than he has heretofore charged.

He also here takes the liberty of returning his sincere thanks to the public, for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto received; and hopes that the style of his work, and the punctuality with which he will execute it, will insure a continuance of the generous patronage which has heretofore been extended to him.

Salisbury, April 23, 1827. 6t

TAILORING BUSINESS.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the *Tailoring Business*, under the firm of *HAGUE & HAMPTON*, take this method of respectfully informing the citizens of Cabarrus county, and the adjacent country, that they have commenced business in the shop heretofore occupied by Mr. Hague, opposite Mr. Alexander's House of Entertainment, in the town of Concord; where they are prepared to execute all descriptions of work in their line of business, in the most substantial manner, and after the most fashionable styles of workmanship. Having made arrangements for receiving quarterly, from Philadelphia, the latest fashions in vogue there, they will be enabled to suit any gentlemen with the newest fashioned dress garments, made up after the Patent Protractor system of tailoring. Their prices for work, will be as follows:

Fine Cloth Coats, - - -	$5 to 6
Homespun cloth Coats, - -	3
Pantaloons, - - - - -	1 25
Waistcoats, - - - - - - -	1 25 to 1 50

The public are invited to try our shop; we only ask a fair trial; if we then fail of satisfying, we are content not to be patronized.

THOMAS A. HAGUE,
WADE W. HAMPTON.

Concord, July 10, 1827. 8t78

Advertisement to Creditors.

THE subscriber having qualified, at January term, 1826, of Montgomery County Court, as Executor of the estate of *Demarcus Palmer*, late of said county, dec'd. gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate, to present them for payment within the time required by act of assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

3t74 GREEN PALMER, *Executor.*

Advertisement to Creditors.

THE subscriber having, at April term, 1827, of Montgomery County Court, qualified as administsator on the estate of *Tilman Palmer*, dec'd. of said county, gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate, to present them for payment within the time required by act of assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate, whose debts are due, are requested to make payment, as no indulgence can be given.

3t74 GREEN PALMER, *Adm'r.*

Taken Up and Committed.

ON the 9th and 11th instant, *Ben, Frank, and John*: Ben about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black, says he belongs to John Jordain, of Wilkes county, Georgia; Frank, 25 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, says he belongs to Charles Smith, of Oglethorpe county, Georgia; John, 20 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, yellow complexion, says he belongs to Samuel Cherry, of Pendleton, South Carolina. The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN McGUIRE, *Jailor.*

Morganton, N. C. June 15th, 1827. 6t

Taken Up and Committed

TO jail in Lexington, Davidson county, N. C. on the 4th inst. a negro fellow who says his name is *Jacob*; 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, yellow complexion, thick lips, a bad countenance, two front teeth out, a little bald-headed, about 45 years old, and says he belongs to Thomas George, Union District, S. C. from whom he ran away about four weeks since.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away. WILLIAM WISEMAN, *Jailor.*

July 16, 1827. 7t2

State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827. Eve Snow vs. William Snow; Petition for divorce. It appearing to the court, that two subpoenas were issued to the defendant and returned not found, and proclamation having been made according to act of assembly; it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot and Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant appear and pleads at next term of this court, which will be held at Germanton on the 3d Monday in Sept. next, the petition will be heard exparte, and judgment entered accordingly.

3m181 THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

Sheriffs' Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

Salisbury:

JULY 31, 1827.

A nest of runaway *Negroes* was lately broken up, in the fork of the Alabama and Towbigbee rivers, in the state of Alabama, by a party of gentlemen from Mobile and vicinity. Three negroes were shot, before the others surrendered. Some of them had been runaways for several years,—had built two cabins, and were about putting up a *fort*, and establishing a regular rendezvous, from which they were to depredate on the whites. No doubt the lives of those who were not shot, will pay the forfeit of their crimes. It is necessary they should be rigidly dealt with, as a terror to those of their species who are disposed to follow their guilty footsteps.

The Charlotte paper complains of the irregular receipt, at that place, of the National Intelligencer, and sundry other papers from the north of the same politics; while the U. S. Telegraph, Richmond Enquirer, and others of like principles, come regularly to hand. An irregularity in the arrival of the same papers is complained of at the office in this place; while papers whose politics are of an opposite complexion, come to hand as often as the mail-bag arrives. The *guessing* faculties of the Charlotte editor seem to be on the rack to ferret out the mischievous agent that causes these miscarriages; and he no doubt would fain charge them to the account of the "factious opposition," were it not that the administration have the control of the Department, and can favor the circulation of papers of their own kidney, as may best suit their purposes.

Suicide.—A man, advanced in years, by the name of *John Eller*, who resided in this county, about 11 miles south-east of town, hung himself in his own barn, on Sunday, the 22d inst. He was first discovered by his wife, suspended by a halter fastened to a beam, with his knees nearly touching the ground. It is not known that he was laboring under any alienation of mind; but it is thought that

"*Jealousy*, that green-eyed *monster*
"That doth make the meat it feeds on,"

was the mischievous cause of the commission of this unnatural act! This is a striking illustration of the frailty of poor human nature. It is, to us, unaccountable, how this old man should suffer himself to be worked into a belief of his wife's incontinency, when, from the waning season of their lives, it was naturally to be expected that all the sources of gallantry were long since dried up in both of them. Poor man! Even if his suspicions had been well grounded, he had better have taken Shakespear's advice,—to

"Forget, forgive,—conclude, and be agreed;
"Our doctors say this is no time to bleed."

MISCELLANEOUS PARAGRAPHS.

Since the publication of our last paper, there have been refreshing rains; which have greatly revived vegetation, and will be of incalculable benefit to the growing *corn* and *cotton*—particularly the former: the corn crops will be very good in Rowan, and adjoining counties.

The Jackson (West Tennessee) Gazette, of the 30th ult. says the crops are generally very promising, and the citizens healthy, in that section of country.

James Thorn, a planter of good standing in Wake county, was committed to jail in Raleigh on the 12th inst. charged with murdering a young man named Hosea Herndon. A negro, named Romulus, was also committed to the same jail, for stabbing a son of Mr. Low, his master.

It will barely be necessary to refer the reader to the address of Judge Murphey, (which we have commenced this week, and shall finish in our next) on the first page of to-day's paper; it needs no panegyric from us, to secure it a careful perusal. It is worthy, in matter and style, of its distinguished author.

Rev. Barzillai Graves, died in Caswell county, in this state, on the 13th inst.

Gen. Sam'l. Houston, (who is now a candidate for Gov. of Tennessee) received and accepted an invitation to a public *Ball*, in Paris, in that state, on the 1st ult. Col. Newton Cannon, and Ex-Gov. Willie Blount, are also candidates for Gov. of Tennessee; but from the most authentic accounts, we are inclined to think Gen. Houston will be elected.

Raising the Dead! A man in Wilson county, Tennessee, writes to his friend in Paris, in that state, that his son James *died* on the 10th of June, and continued dead for half an hour, and had *got cold*; when he was resusitated, by blowing breath down his throat!!

Gen. John Cocke, of Tennessee, one of the Commissioners (in conjunction with Generals Davidson and Gray, of this state) to hold a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, visited the Nation on the 3d inst. while the Council was in session in Newtown: the Gen. was received in a friendly manner, and invited to an audience in the Council. A convention assembled on the 3d, for the purpose of forming a Constitution for the government of the Cherokee Nation.

It is now stated that William H. Crawford has *accepted* the Judgeship to which he was recently appointed by the Gov. of Georgia, and entered on the discharge of its duties.

The Richmond Enquirer says it has authentic assurances, that Jackson will get one half or two-thirds of New-York. But the Whig, of the same place, declares its belief that he will not get, at most, over six votes in that state. Perhaps to split the difference between these calculations, would not be far from the truth; which would give Jackson *fifteen* votes. But as "the wind bloweth where it listeth," so New-York votes as she pleases, maugre all *calculations*.

The provincial parliament of Lower Canada was dissolved, by proclamation of the Governor of that province, on the 5th inst.; and writs issued for the election of new members.

The *Ohio Canal* has been finished from the Portage Summit to Cleveland, on Lake Erie; and the first boat passed from the first to the last named place (a distance of about 40 miles) on the 4th of July inst. A splendid celebration was had on this occasion, at Cleveland.

During the second week in this month, the weather was remarkably warm at Elizabeth City, in this state; the mercury in the thermometer rose as high as 100 degrees. We have not noticed the state of the thermometer in Salisbury; but believe it has, frequently, during two or three weeks past, exhibited as great a degree of heat as that above noticed in Elizabeth City. It has, however, been comfortably cool for a few days past.

"Juvenis" shall certainly be attended to, as soon as we can dispose of other matter that seems to call for more immediate attention.

[COMMUNICATED.]

On Thursday, the 17th inst. an affray took place in Iredell county, between *Thomas Harvey* and *Isaac W. Lawrence*; during which Harvey inflicted a wound on Lawrence, which soon caused his death. Several persons were present, but Harvey was suffered to escape. He is upwards of 40 years of age, 6 feet high, slender made, black hair, dark eyes, is given to intoxication, when drinking is talkative, and quarrelsome; but when sober, his appearance is decent and gentlemanly: can neither read nor write; had on a blue cloth coat, much worn and patched; white vest, pantaloons and hat; has a scar, made by a knife, leading back from one eye towards his ear. The good people of this, and any of the adjoining states, would do well to apprehend the said *Thomas Harvey*, that he may be brought to justice. Printers will serve the cause of humanity, by publishing this.

P. CALDWELL, *Sheriff of Iredell.*

July 23, 1827.

FROM THE KENTUCKY REPORTER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

On my arrival at Wheeling, on the 23d instant, I was informed that Mr. Carter Beverly, then at that place, had received the preceding night by mail, a letter from General Jackson, which he had exhibited to several persons, and left with my friend Col. Noah Zane, for my perusal, and which I was told formed a subject of general conversation, and had produced much excitement in the town. The Captain of the Reindeer having kindly detained his steamboat for my accommodation, and as I was unwilling longer to delay his departure, I had only time to obtain a hasty but I believe a correct copy of the letter, and I now seize the first moment, after my arrival at home, to present it to the public, together with a copy of another letter addressed by Mr. Beverly to Col. Zane.

I purposely forbear, at this time, to make several comments which these documents authorize, and confine myself to a notice of the charges which General Jackson has brought forward in his letter.

These charges are, 1st. That my friends in Congress, early in January, 1825, proposed to him that, if he would say, or permit any of his confidential friends to say, that, in case he was elected President, Mr. Adams should not be continued Secretary of State, by a complete union of myself and my friends, we could put an end to the Presidential contest in one hour; and

2dly. That the above proposal was made to Gen. Jackson, through a distinguished member of Congress, of high standing, *with my privity and consent.*

To the latter charge, I oppose a direct, unqualified, and indignant denial. I neither made, nor authorized, nor know of any proposition whatever to either of the three Candidates who were returned to the House of Representatives at the last Presidential election, or to the friends of either of them, for the purpose of influencing the result of the election, or for any other purpose. And all allegations, intimations, and inuendoes that my vote, on that occasion, was offered to be given, or was in fact given, in consideration of any stipulation or understanding, express or implied, direct or indirect, written or verbal, that I was, or that any other person was not, to be appointed Secretary of State, or that I was, in any other manner, to be personally benefitted, are devoid of all truth, and destitute of any foundation whatever. And I firmly and solemnly believe, that the first of the two above mentioned charges are alike untrue and groundless. But if (contrary to my full belief) my friends or any of them made any such proposition or offer, as is asserted in the first charge, it was without my knowledge and without my authority.

The letter of Gen. Jackson insinuates, rather than directly makes, the further charge, that an arrangement was proposed and made between Mr. Adams' friends and mine, by which, in the event of his election, I was to be appointed Secretary of State. I pronounce that charge also, as far as I know or believe, to be untrue and without the least foundation.

Gen. Jackson having at last voluntarily placed himself in the attitude of my public accuser, we are now fairly at issue. I rejoice that a specific accusation by a responsible accuser, has at length appeared, though at the distance of near two and a half years since the charge was first put forth, through Mr. George Kremer.—It will be universally admitted, that the accusation is of the most serious nature. Hardly any more atrocious could be preferred against a representative of the people in his official character. The charge in substance is, that deliberate "propositions of bargain" were made by my Congressional friends collectively, through an authorized and distinguished member of Congress, to Gen. Jackson; that their object was, by these "means of bargain and corruption," to exclude Mr. Adams from the Department of State, or to secure my promotion to office; and that I was privy and assented to those propositions and to the employment of those means.

Such being the accusation and the prosecutor, and the issue between us, I have now a right to expect that he will substantiate his charges by the exhibition of satisfactory evidence. In that event, there is no punishment which would exceed the measure of my offence. In the opposite event, what ought to be the judgment of the American public, is cheerfully submitted to their wisdom and justice.

H. CLAY.

Lexington, 29th June, 1827.

The Washington Telegraph gives the following note from the "distinguished member of Congress" who informed Gen. Jackson of the "great intrigue" which he affirmed was going on. From this letter, we are led to believe, that in due time, a full developement of the "great intrigue" may be expected.

——————, 11*th July*, 1827.

Dear Sir: I received yours of the 30th ult. on the morning of the 5th inst. In answer to it, I can only, at present, refer you to my answer to yours of the 12th of October last. I have *a very distinct* recollection of the only conversation I ever held with General Jackson, concerning the last Presidential election, prior to its termination, and when compelled to disclose it, I need not say that I will speak the truth.

Every thing in this State at present, looks well for the General. We have been making great exertions in his behalf. The character of the proposed Convention of States, at Harrisburg, seems now to be pretty well understood. I hope that nothing may occur to mar his prospects here, as a doubt about the vote of this State might have a serious effect against him throughout the Union. From your friend,

FROM THE NEW-YORK ENQUIRER.

Old Hickory is the people's choice, and we wish the republicans of this state to look at the following list of votes, which no intrigue or management can take from Gen. Jackson, and to ponder well upon it.

Louisiana,	5
Alabama,	5
Mississippi,	3
Georgia,	9
South Carolina,	11
Tennessee,	11
North Carolina,	15
Virginia,	24
Pennsylvania,	28
Kentucky, 2 districts,	10
Indiana,	5
Illinois,	3
Missouri,	3
votes	132

being a majority of the whole 261. Not one of these votes will Mr. Adams ever receive; and with this majority the General comes into

Maryland, which has	11	votes by districts.
New-York,	36	do. do.
Delaware,	3	do.
Ohio,	16	do.
New Jersey,	8	do.
Kentucky, 1 district,	4	do.
	78	

Now, how stand these votes? In Maryland Gen. Jackson received at the last election against all his opponents 7 out of 11 votes.

New-York now votes by districts, and the hearts of the people are with Gen. Jackson. No intrigue, no coaxing can turn the republican party over to John the 2d.

Delaware will unquestionably be for Gen. Jackson—the conventions of both parties in that state have a majority in his favour.

In Ohio, Gen. Jackson led Mr. Adams in the last election 6500 votes, and will lead him as many more.

All the accounts from New Jersey unite in saying, that that state will be, as it was before, for Gen. Jackson.

We will leave out of view New Hampshire and Maine. Suppose Gen. Jackson receives but half of their 78 votes, and how stands the result?

Jackson,	171
Adams,	90
	261

There may be a great bustle about this matter, but there will be in reality no race.

We would admonish all our very good friends, who hold offices, or want offices, and all who wish to be on the strongest side, to make up their minds promptly, for there is little time to be lost; we shall soon have no neutrals.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Files of London papers to the 7th and Liverpool to the 8th of June, each inclusive, have been received at New York.

The speech and statement of Mr. Canning, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, on opening the Budget in the house of Commons, was admitted, by all parties, to be frank and ingenuous. In the debate which ensued Mr. Canning was fully and ably supported by Mr. Brougham.

It is not pretended to be concealed by Mr. Canning, that after twelve years peace, the national debt has increased by a considerable amount, and that the revenue falls short of the expenditure by 2,000,000*l.* This deficiency is to be supplied by another loan of Exchequer bills. The opening commerce of South America, and the operation of more liberal principles and policy on the continent of Europe, are looked to as the sources which are to rescue the country from its difficulties.

Accounts were received from Odessa dated May 16, which mentioned that Lord Cochrane "had struck a great blow," but the particulars had not transpired. They also stated that an insurrection had broken out among the Janissaries at Constantinople, which had thrown the capital into a great state of alarm.

IMPORTANT from SOUTH-AMERICA.

Accounts from Caracas, in Colombia, (South-America) to the 20th June, have been received at New-York. The Caracas paper of that date, contains an official despatch from Gen. Santander, Vice President of the Republic, to Gen. Bolivar, urging him to resume the reins of government. The Vice President gives a deplorable picture of the state of public feeling in the country.

On the receipt of this despatch, Bolivar issued a proclamation, dated at Caracas, 9th June; in which he says, among other things,

"Fourteen years I have been at your head, by the almost unanimous wish of the people. At every period of glory and prosperity, I have renounced the supreme command with the purest sincerity: I have desired nothing so much as to divest myself of public power, the instrument of tyranny, which I more abhor than ignominy itself. But ought I to abandon you in the hour of danger? Would this be the conduct of a soldier and a citizen? No, Colombians! I am resolved to prostrate it all; for anarchy will not restore liberty, nor rebellion the constitution. As a Citizen, Liberator and President, my duty imposes upon me the glorious necessity of sacrificing myself for you. I march therefore to the southern confines of the Republic, to risk my life and my glory to deliver you from the perfidious, who, after having trampled on their most sacred obligations, have spread the standard of treason, to invade the departments which are the most loyal and the most worthy of your protection."

UNIVERSITY of NORTH-CAROLINA.

It may not be uninteresting perhaps to some of our readers at this time, to see a statement of the various Professorships, with the names of the several Professors and Members of the Faculty. *Raleigh Register.*

Rev. *Joseph Caldwell*, D. D. Pres't. and Prof'r. of Moral Philosophy. Rev. *Elisha Mitchel*, A. M. Prof'r. Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology. Rev. *Wm. Hooper*, A. M. Prof'r. Rhetoric and Logic. *James Phillips*, A. M. Prof'r. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. *Ethan A. Andrews*, A. M. Prof'r. of Ancient Languages. *M. M. Hentz*, A. M. Prof'r. of Modern Languages.

TUTORS.

John J. Wyche, A. B.
Oliver W. Treadwell, A. B.
Silas M. Andrews, A. B.

The *Board for Internal Improvements* met in this city on the 30th ult. agreeably to appointment, and adjourned on the 2d inst. Various subjects came under their consideration; but nothing sufficiently important to be detailed to the public. Our readers will be gratified to learn that the Dredging Machine, which is at work on the shoals below Wilmington, has reduced the Shoal upon which it has operated, *two feet*, and that Messrs. Nash and Brazier, our Civil Engineers, are engaged in surveying and examining some of the largest and best tracts of our Swamp Lands, some of which are said to be of the first quality, and the best mode of draining which will be reported to our next General Assembly. *Raleigh Reg.*

Ten Shares of Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina, were sold at auction, yesterday, at par. *Fayetteville Observer, 12th inst.*

Another Broken Bank—The Franklin Bank of New Jersey stopped payment on the 13th inst. The Cashier gave public notice on the 14th that the notes would be regularly redeemed during the hours of business, but afterwards failed to do so. The Editors of the New York Statesman intimate that the holders of the paper must be content to pocket a loss.

The trials of certain persons in the City of New-York, charged with a conspiracy to defraud some of the Monied Institutions of that city, have at length been brought to a close. *Jacob Barker*, and Mr. *Vermilyea*, were found guilty; Matthew L. Davis summed up the evidence in his own case, and made a speech that drew tears from all in the court room, and carried conviction to the jury,—they acquitted him.

Sixteen hundred persons partook of the Democratic *Jackson* festival on the 4th at Pittsburgh, Gov. Findlay presided—and yet it is said Pennsylvania is for Adams! *Pooh!* *Noah.*

SALISBURY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The next annual meeting of the Salisbury Bible Society, will be held at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 1st Monday in August, (it being the 6th day of the month.) The members are all desired to attend, as a new President is to be elected, in room of the Rev. J. O. Freeman, removed to Raleigh;—and all the other officers are to be either re-elected, or others elected in their places: And other important business to be transacted.

THOS. L. COWAN, *Recor. Sec'y.*

July 5th, 1827. 173

IREDELL COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Rev. Doctor Robinson is expected to preach the Anniversary Sermon of this Society, at Fourth Creek Meeting-House, on the first Monday in August next. The members of the Society are desired punctually to attend. We invite all the friends of the cause of the Bible and of the Religion it inculcates, to meet us on this occasion; and even those who care for none of these things, will, we hope, find it both pleasant and profitable to meet with us, and carefully to examine for themselves our method of conducting the business, in which we expect on that day to be engaged.

JAS. CAMPBELL, *Recording Sec'y.*

June 2d, 1827. 3t73

The Markets.

N. York Market, July 17.—Cotton, uplands, (under which denomination, all from N. Carolina is rated) 9¼ to 11; New-Orleans, 10 to 13; Cotton bagging, hemp 22 to 23, flax 15 to 19; domestic calicoes, blue (Taunton) 17½ to 18—fancy, 16 to 20; brown cotton shirting (¼ wide) 7 to 10½; bleach'd do. 7-8 wide, 11 to 15; brown sheetings, 4-4, 11½ to 14—do. 5-4, 15 17; bleached, 4-4, 14 to 19—do. 5-4, 17 to 20; yellow beeswax, 28 to 29; checks, 4-4, 14 to 18; cotton yarn, 5 to 10, 22½ 23 cts. per *lb.*; American feathers, 28 30; hides, 10 to 17½; sole leather, oak tanned 22 to 26, hemlock tann'd 17 to 22; North Carolina tobacco, in leaf, 3 to 5 cents.

Fayetteville, July 26.—Apple brandy, 45 to 50; Peach do. 60 to 75; Bacon, 7½ to 8½; Bagging, 20 to 25; Coffee 15 a 18. COTTON, 8 50 to 9 00; Corn, 70 a 70; flour, 5½ a 6; Iron, 5 50 to 6 50; Molasses 34 to 36; Sugar, 8 to 10; Salt, 75 to 80; Whiskey, 37½ a 40; Wheat new, 75 a 80 per bushel. *Observer.*

Charleston, July 21.—Cotton, upland, 9¼ a 10; whiskey, 32 to 35; apple brandy, 35 a 36; beeswax, 27 a 28; bacon, 6½ to 7; bagging, 22 to 24; salt, Liverpool in bulk 45 a 45; Turks Island none; sugar, brown, 9½ to 10; Coffee, 14 to 16; molasses, 32 a 33; black pepper, 16 cts.; corn, 50 a 55; flour 5¾ to 6.

Cotton.—*In Uplands the demand is more than equal to the supplies; in consequence of the stock being very low, the business done has been limited—we continue our quotations—ordinary* 8 1-2; *fair to good*, 9 a 9 1-4; *prime* 9 1-2 a 10; *fancy brands would command more—principal sales at* 9 a 9 1-2 *cents.* City Gaz.

Exchange on England—10 a 11 per cent. prem. on France—5f. 25c. a 5f. 30.

Camden, July 21.—Cotton, 7½ a 8¼; corn, 62½ a 65; whiskey, 37 a 40; salt, 75 a 80; flour, 6 a 6 50; wheat, 88 to $1; peach brandy 65 to 75; apple do. 60 to 65; bacon 7 to 9; beef 6 to 7. *Journal.*

Married,

In Germanton, Stokes county, on the 5th inst. by Jeremiah Gibson, Esq. Mr. Reuben D. Golding to Miss Mary Bitting, daughter of Mr. John L. Bitting.

In Mecklenburg county, on Tuesday, the 17th inst. by Guy Maxwell, Esq. Maj. John Montgomery to Miss Mary B. Wylie, both of that county.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers, under the firm of Ribelin & Watts, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. JACOB RIBELIN,

Salisbury, July 26, 1827. V. H. WATTS.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

THE subscribers having formed a copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the *Tailoring Business*, in the shop formerly occupied by Thomas V. Canon, in the town of Concord, respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. THOMAS V. CANON,
BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Concord, July 26, 1827. 1w

Blank Bank Bonds,

DRAWN after the form recently adopted by the State Bank, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian. *July*, 1827.

To Bank Dealers.

THE undersigned having been frequently applied to by dealers in the Bank at this place, who reside at a distance, to accept an agency to procure the renewal of their bonds &c. in Bank, has concluded to offer his services to those who are disposed to confide to him any business of that nature. His charges will be the lowest that are usually made.

Salisbury, July, 1827 PHILO WHITE.

Stolen

FROM the subscriber's Stable in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. on the night of 20th inst. two gray *HORSES*, one of them having a dark mane and tail, about 7 or 8 years old, and a scar around his right hind foot, about the pastron joint, occasioned by a rope. The other horse is 10 or 11 years old, rather whiter than the other: both in good order, and shod before when stolen: they are of the common size, but may appear heavy built. A man who calls himself Wm. Dean, is suspected to be the thief. Dean was missing at the same time the Horses were; he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, broad across the fore-head, but his face tapers towards the chin, with a very large mouth, rather stoop shouldered, unpleasant countenance and down look; boasts much of his manhood, and is fond of mimicking the Dutch brogue, fond of gambling, and says he is a carpenter by trade; had on a blue cloth coatee with a black velvet collar, gray casanet pantaloons, black hat, with a low tapered crown and broad brim. A very liberal reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, or delivering him to me in Concord, N. C. Also, a liberal reward for both or either of the Horses. Any information directed to the post-office in this place, will be thankfully received.

JNO. E. MAHAN.

Concord, N. C. July 23, 1827. 3t75

☞ Editors of newspapers are requested to assist in detecting a horse-thief, by noticing the above. J. E. M.

Barley and Hops, wanted.

I WISH to purchase a quantity of Barley, to be delivered in this place, at any time after the 1st of August. I will give 40 cents per bushel for the grain, that is well cleaned; and the highest price for good Hops.

JOHN SCHOOLS.

Salisbury, July 15th, 1827. 4t75

NAILS for Sale.

THE subscriber, acting as Agent for Mr. Henry Fulenwider, proprietor of the *Lincoln Nail Manufactory*, offers to the public *NAILS* of all sizes and descriptions, by the keg or quantity, upon terms equally satisfactory as they can be brought from Charleston or any other city to this place. Those wishing to supply themselves, can do so by making application to the undersigned.

EDWARD CRESS, *Agent.*

Salisbury, Feb. 15th, 1827. 6m076

N. B. *Old Copper Stills*, and other Old Copper, bought by the subscriber. E. CRESS.

GOLD AND SILVER

Patent Lever Watches,

JEWELRY, &c.

HUNTINGTON & WYNNE have just received from Philadelphia and New-York, an elegant assortment of the above articles. Also, a good assortment of *Military Goods*. All of which can and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

They have a fresh supply of materials, and are well prepared to *Repair Watches*, &c. All orders shall meet with prompt attention.

Salisbury, May 14, 1827. 62

MR. LEMUEL BINGHAM:

YOU having permitted a man who calls himself "Abm French," to make, through your columns, under date of 19th inst. an unwarrantable use of the name of Mr. White, Editor of the Western Carolinian, when I alone am the person responsible for the contents of the "notification" excerpted to by him, and as you probably do not know what manner of person he is, I would suggest to you the impropriety of permitting the columns of your newspaper to be made a channel through which such fellows are allowed to eject their morbid spleen on all who are not as filthy as themselves. I would also advise you, and through you all who may be concerned, (as it is beneath the dignity of an honest man to have any correspondence with such a fellow as French) of my determination to try what virtue there may be in the law, in protecting myself and the community against the depredations of every vagabond who strolls about the country.

JOHN KINDER.

Salisbury, July 27, 1827. 1w

The Latest FASHIONS.

RIBELIN & WATTS,

HAVE just received, from Philadelphia, the very latest *Spring Fashions* in vogue there and the other cities of the North, accompanied with drafts and portrait figures, representing gentlemen in full dress, and the most approved colours now worn;—which will enable them to suit the fancy of those gentlemen who wish fashionable garments made. They continue to execute all descriptions of plain work, at short notice, and on the lowest terms. They are grateful for the support already received in this place; and hope they will give such satisfaction as to insure a continuance of patronage.

Salisbury, May 14, 1827. 62

NEW

Medical and Drug Store.

E. WILLEY & Co.

ARE now receiving and opening, in Salisbury, a very general supply of **MEDICINE, DRUGS,** &c. which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, on terms accommodating to the times.

Arrangements being made at the North, they will be constantly receiving all articles in their line, of the latest importations.

E. WILLEY, having devoted fifteen years to the *Practice of Physic*, flatters himself that he shall be enabled, by paying strict personal attention to the *Apothecary Business*, and particularly to the chemical and compound preparations, to please all those who may wish to purchase. Country Physicians, Merchants, & other individuals, are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves; or, by sending their orders, they shall be as faithfully dealt with as by personal application. 65

Salisbury, June 1st, 1827.

Valuable Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Thomas Holmes, for the purposes therein specified, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of said Holmes, in the town of Salisbury, on Thursday and Friday, the 23d and 24th days of August next, (it being in the week of Rowan County Court) sale to be postponed from day to day as may be found necessary, a large quantity of

Valuable Household Furniture,

consisting of Beds, and all other articles necessary for a House of Entertainment. Also, a very valuable *COPPER BOILER*, suitable for Brewing, &c. which will hold 120 gallons. Also, a *Negro Man*, very useful as a *Hostler*, &c. A credit of six and twelve months will be given, purchasers giving bond and security.

Also, will be sold or rented, the House and premises, the residence of the late Barnabas Krider, dec'd. on Main street, adjoining the jail. Liberal terms will be extended to the purchaser.

THOS. L. COWAN,
JACOB KRIDER,
THOMAS MULL.

July 17, 1827. 5t76

Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscriber, desirous of removing to the West this fall, offers for sale his Lands in this county, viz: 850 acres on the North-East bank of the Yadkin river, adjoining the lands of Jesse Hargrave and Jacob Miller, Esq. A large portion of this tract is low ground, acknowledged by all who are acquainted with it to be inferior to none on the river; 40 or 50 acres of this has been cleared a number of years, and still yields excellent crops; about 20 acres is now growing its second crop; There is also about one hundred acres of up-land in cultivation, most of which has been cleared within the last four years; 10 or 15 acres excellent meadow. Near to or adjoining this tract, is another of three hundred and fifty acres.

Another tract, of between five and six hundred acres, lying on both sides the Beaties Ford road, 4 miles from Salisbury, not more than thirty acres at present in cultivation; two thirds of this tract is as good up land as any in the neighborhood, there is also a large portion of swamp land of the best kind, either for grass or grain. There is on the premises a new and comfortable dweling-house, nearly finished, with all the necessary out-houses, all new; it is also surrounded with hospitable, social neighbours. In the neighbourhood of this, is a tract of one hundred and thirty acres.

Any person desirous of purchasing land in this county, will do well to apply to the subscriber, at an early day. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser. 6t77

July 20th, 1827. GEO. LOCKE.

Valuable Property.

BEING determined upon removing to the Western Country, the subscriber offers for sale the whole of his valuable possessions, lying on the south side of the Yadkin river, and on both sides of Grant's Creek, adjoining lands of James I. Long, Adam Miller, and others, between 3 and 6 miles of Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. There is, in all, 1000 acres of *Land*, a good portion of which is first rate land in the county. On the premises there are a good country *dwelling-house, corn-crib, stables*, and all necessary *out-houses*. A sufficient quantity of land is under cultivation, profitably to employ 14 or 15 hands: with a sufficient quantity of excellent meadow ground cleared, to answer all purposes, and a considerable quantity uncleared. The land is susceptible of being, and will be, as may suit purchasers, divided into two or more plantations.

Also, will be disposed of, the subscriber's interest (the half) in the valuable MILLS, known as *Long's Mills*, on Grant's Creek, between 3 and 4 miles from Salisbury: The subscriber being determined to sell, all the above property, or any part of it, will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine the premises;—which, in my absence, will be shown by my brother, James I. Long, living near Long's Ferry;—or by my Overseer, on the premises.

RICHD W. LONG.

Rowan county, July 3d, 1827. 70tf

Dissolution.

THE *Copartnership* heretofore existing at Mocksville, under the firm of Cowan & McNeely, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 28th of June last. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle their respective balances, either by cash or note, with Thomas McNeely, who is fully authorised to settle the same, and grant discharges.

THOMAS L. COWAN,
July 2d, 1827. THOMAS McNEELY.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the business heretofore carried on by Cowan and McNeely, in Mocksville, will, in future, be continued by himself, at the same stand. From the course pursued in the management of that business, which he flatters himself has given pretty general satisfaction, and is a pledge to the public of his future conduct, the subscriber feels some assurance of a continuance of that encouragement which he has heretofore received, and which he again respectfully solicits. THOMAS McNEELY.

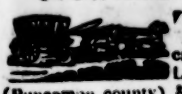
July 2d, 1827. 4t75

GOLD WANTED.

HUNTINGTON & WYNNE wish to purchase a considerable quantity of *Gold*, for which they will give the highest price in cash, on delivery at their silver-smith's shop in Salisbury.

May 9, 1827. 62

New Lines of Stages.



THE subscriber, being the contractor for carrying the Mail from LINCOLNTON to ASHVILLE, (Buncombe county) &c. has commenced running a line of *Mail Stages* between those places, once a week; and is prepared to carry passengers in a comfortable style, and on moderate terms. A stage now runs weekly between Salisbury and Lincolnton; in a short time, one will start between Ashville (via the Warm Springs) and Newport, Tenn.; and the line from Columbia, S. C. to Lincolnton, will soon go into operaton; so that there will then be a direct stage communication from the south, east and north, through North-Carolina, to Tennessee, Kentucky, and the Western Country generally.

SAMUEL NEWLAND.

Morganton, April 2d, 1827 57tf

Estate of Samuel M'Guire.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Samuel M'Guire, dec'd. notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay; and those having claims against the estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN CLEMENT, *Adm'r.*

May 25, 1827. 9t73

The Celebrated American JACK DON PIZARRO,

WILL stand the next Fall Season, at my stable, six miles east of Concord, on Adam's Creek:—terms reduced to suit the times, will be made known on application to the subscriber.

GEORGE MILLER.

July 13, 1827. 3t73

Every man his own Miller.

THE subscriber having purchased the right for Moses Mendenhall's Perpendicular, and William Benbow's Horizontal *Patent Grist Mills*, for Cabarrus county, and William Benbow's for Mecklenburg county, now offers for sale these *Mills*, and the Single Rights, separately or by the number, on accommodating terms. Mr. *John E. Muhan* of Concord, is authorized to sell for the county of Cabarrus.

The plan of both these Mills may be seen in Concord and Charlotte, at Courts.

BENJAMIN F. ALEXANDER.

Mecklenburg county, May 9, 1827. 3mt74

Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, on the 20th of May, 1827, a negro man who says his name is SANDY; he is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 25 years old, very black, speaks quick, has lost some of his upper front teeth rather on the left side, both ears cropped, and says he belongs to James Blackman, Lancaster district, South Carolina, who purchased him in the lower part of this state, and that he left his master below Charlotte. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away. CHARLES PHELPS, *Jailor.*

May 31*st*, 1827. 65

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant, J. H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28*th*, 1827. 60

For Sale, or Rent,

MY *House and Lot* in the Town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years: there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out-buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to

MICHAEL BROWN, *Salisbury.*

January 8, 1826. 44

For Sale, or Rent.

I WILL sell, or rent for a term of years, my *HOUSE* and *LOT* in the town of Lexington. It is a valuable stand for a Tavern and Store, situated a few doors south of the Court-House, on Main Street; the house being sufficiently large for the above business, with all necessary out-houses. To those who may feel disposed to engage in business of this kind, this presents as favorable an opportunity as any in this place. The premises can be seen on application to the subscriber, who resides thereon.

April 19, 1827. t73 JACOB ALBRIGHT.

Last Notice.

THE subscriber gives this final notice to all those indebted to him, that if they do not come forward and settle by the 1st of August, their accounts will, indiscriminately, and without reserve, be put into the hands of an officer for settlement. Apply in my absence, to Mr. George McConnaughey.

THOMAS ALLISON.

Salisbury, July 13, 1827 2t73

State of North-Carolina, Rutherford county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827: Lewis McHan *vs.* Cynthia McHan; Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Cynthia McHan, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that she appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Rutherford county, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, James Morris, clerk of said court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1827, and in the 51st year of the Independence of the United States.

3mt79 JAMES MORRIS, *Clk.*

POETRY.

WOMAN.

Once on a time, to forests wild,
Remote from public view,
An aged sire his fav'rite child
In infancy withdrew:

That, peaceful and secluded there,
Amid the silent grove,
The boy might shun each female snare,
And never learn to love.

But soon as years had rolled away,
And fancy's power began,
Impatient of paternal sway,
He sought the haunts of man.

The youth beheld the varying scene,
In joy and wonder lost:
But *woman's* soft attractive mien
Beguiled his eye the most.

"What beauteous form is this," he cried,
"That looks so heavenly sweet?"
"A bird, my son," the sire replied,
"Unknown in our retreat."

"Oh! would it," said the youth, "but flee
To our sequestered cell;
And there in solitude with me
For evermore would dwell!

Together through the woods we'd stray,
And build the self-same nest;
I'd woo it all the live-long day,
And clasp it to my breast!"

FROM MRS. COLVIN'S MESSENGER.

DREAMS.

O! life is like our morning dreams,
One little hour of bliss,
Where each bright passing moment seems
All fraught with happiness:
And when the light which Phoebus throws,
Breaks the soft spell of our repose,
We vainly strive with closed eyes
To grasp their fading phantasies.

So have my youthful prospects been
Too fanciful to last—
And pleasures now but dimly seen,
Are shadows of the past.
Tho' all my hopes so bright! so fair!
Have like these dreams dissolved in air,
Still, still my waking spirit clings
To mem'ry of departed things. LELIA.

Virtue alone unchangeable and wise,
Secure above the reach of fortune lies;
Tho' doom'd to meanness, poverty or scorn,
Whilst fools and tyrants are to empire born;
Blest in an humble but a peaceful state,
She feels no envy, and she fears no hate.
Pope's Works.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Magnolia.—Near Fish Creek, in Virginia, ten or twelve miles from the Ohio, there is a grove of the lofty magnolia, and in the season of flowering they fill the wilderness with delicious fragrance for several miles around. The leaves are more than three feet in length, and of proportionate width. There are no other trees of this kind within 500 miles. It has been stated that the flowers of the magnolia in Florida, have been smelt at the distance of sixty miles.

Trees.—The American Quarterly Review says, trees may be dug up, their branches be cut off, and the ends of branches remaining be placed in the earth, with the roots in the air; yet in a short time what were lately roots will begin to bud, and eventually be covered with leaves, while the branches set in the earth will gradually send forth radicles, and ultimately assume the offices of roots. A gentleman of Philadelphia caused a row of willows to be thus inverted, and the trees soon resumed their ordinary appearance.

Deafness.—It is observable, that deaf persons, and several others thick of hearing, hear better and more easily, if a loud noise be raised at the time when you speak to them; which is owing, no doubt, to the greater tension of the ear drum on such occasion. Dr. Wills mentions a deaf woman, who, if a drum were beat in the room, could hear any thing very clearly; so that her husband hired a drummer for a servant, that by this means he might hold conversation with his wife. The same author mentions another, who living near a steeple, could always hear very well if there was a ringing of three or four bells.

Chambers' Dictionary.

Converted Jews.—A correspondent of the London (English) Jews' Society states, that in Berlin, Prussia, in the year ending Feb. 1826, above one hundred persons of the Jewish persuasion had renounced Judaism, and professed Christianity.

In a small village of the state of Georgia, a quarrel recently occurred between two Frenchmen: one, a meagre little physician, that looked as if he lived on his own drugs—the other a grocer, who, as a cannibal, could have taken the little M. D. at a meal. In the progress of the dispute, the Doctor, wrought up to the sticking point, and as warm as a *cataplasm*, exclaimed vehemently, "*I be dam if I no kill you*"—to which the grocer replied, with a non-chalance of the most ludicrous contrast, "*No Doctaire*, I be dam if you do, *for I shall not employ you.*"

PLACES of WORSHIP in LONDON.

Episcopal churches and chapels, 200; Independent chapels, 66; Wesleyan Methodists ditto, 36; Baptist do. 32; Calvinistic Methodist ditto, 30; Presbyterian (Scotch and Unitarian) ditto, 16; Roman Catholic ditto, 14; Quakers' Meetings, 6. Total, 400. Calculating the average attendance at 500, and that one in three can be present at Divine service, on account of age, sickness, &c. the number of persons provided with accommodation in that way in London, will amount to no more than six out of every 13 of the inhabitants! The churches of the Establishment are calculated for only three out of every 13.

IRELAND.

It is stated in the Christian Guardian for May, that on the 18th March, the Rev. Mr. Murphy, late a Roman Catholic Priest of the order of St. Augustine, residing at New Ross, county of Wexford, accompanied by his father and mother, and four other members of his family, attended at the Cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin, and publicly conformed to the Protestant Faith.

Episcopalians.—The Rev. Dr. Milnor, in his speech before the American Bible Society, holds the following language concerning his brethren of the Episcopal Church in this country; "To me it is a peculiar cause of felicitation, that in the church to which it is my privilege to be attached, the number of our warm supporters is evidently on the increase, and that a large proportion of our younger brethren, who have been recently admitted to the sacred office, or are preparing for its duty, feel alive to the importance of a wide spread distribution of the sacred volume; and believe, as we do, that the *combined* efforts of Christians are the best means of its accomplishment."

Union of Calvinists and Lutherans in Germany.

A paragraph, dated Dessau, April 22, states that the Duke of Anhalt had issued a notice to the inhabitants of the Duchy, in which, after stating his conviction that the union of the Reformed and Lutheran Churches is a truly Christian work, declares his resolution of joining in it with his family, and of partaking in the sacrament to be taken by the members of both churches on the 16th. He expresses his hope that many may follow his example, and as all the clergy of the Duchy have voluntarily promised to concur in recommending it to the people, he is confident that the differences between the two Protestant Churches will shortly disappear.

A Berlin paper of April 25, says, "the Lutheran and Reformed Congregations at Herdecke have joined in forming an evangelical community." In Germany, the Calvinistic churches are designated by the title "Reformed." *Vermont Chronicle.*

NEW GUN LOCK.

The Fredonia Censor notices a new *percussion lock*, invented by a Mr. Davis, of Mayville, Chatauque county, (New-York) the new principle of which is described as follows:

The whole of the lock is in the stock of the gun close to the breech, and nothing is to be seen but a thin slide at top to cover the touch-hole, and two triggers within the guard one to cock and the other to discharge it, and yet it does not weaken the stock more than any other lock. The power is applied by the action of a spring forcing a small tapering rod, about two inches long, into a hole in the breech of the barrel, where the priming is deposited from the touch-hole at the top, and the whole of the machinery confined within the stock, with the exception of one main and one hair spring, consists of but two pieces, and those so fastened together as to form a pivot, or elbow. The whole stock can be made for twenty-five cents.

At Baku, near the Caspian Sea, (in Asia) is an ancient monastery, occupied by the disciples of Zoroaster, or fire-worshippers. They adore the all holy flame, or everlasting fire, which they suppose to have been kindled at the creation of the world, and will continue till time shall be no more. At the four corners of a large altar, tubes carry the inflammable gas, which comes from the ground, up into the air, where it is ignited, and a flame issues something like the gas-lights of our cities, burning continually, night and day. *Hampshire Gazette.*

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

The Biographer of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, after having spoken of the nomination of Gen. Washington, by the late Mr. Adams, as Commander-in-Chief, says:

"And well may Americans cherish the glory of that name, for the whole range of history does not present to our view a character upon which we can dwell with such entire and unmixed admiration. The long life of Washington is not stained by a single blot. He was a man of such rare endowments, and such fortunate temperament, that every action he performed was stamped with a peculiar propriety. His qualities were so happily blended, and so nicely harmonized, that the result was a great and perfect whole. The powers of his mind, and the dispositions of his heart were admirably suited to each other. It was the union of the most consummate prudence with the most perfect moderation. His views, though large and liberal, were never extravagant; his virtues, though comprehensive and beneficent, were discriminating, judicious and practical.

His conduct was on all occasions, guided by the most pure disinterestedness. Far superior to low and grovelling motives, he seemed to be uninfluenced by that ambition, which has justly been called the instinct of great souls. He acted ever as if his country's welfare, and that alone, was the moving spring. His excellent mind needed not even the stimulus of ambition, or the prospect of fame. Glory was but a secondary consideration. He performed great actions; he persevered in a course of laborious utility, with an equanimity that neither sought distinction, nor was flattered by it. His reward was in the consciousness of his own rectitude, and in the success of his patriotic efforts."

FROM SMYRNA.

Greece & Turkey.—A letter from Smyrna, dated April 12, per Gazelle, says:

"The last news from Athens was, that General Karaiskaki had arrived at the camp of Phaleras to its relief, but is too weak to attack the Bashaw, who is about 15,000 strong. It is generally feared the Citadel must fall, as it is said a black flag was flying upon it. Col. Fabvier commands it, and as it is well known that no quarters will be given if surrendered, the garrison may make a desperate sortie, simultaneously with an attack from Karaiski upon the land side.

"Lord Cochrane, it is said, is fitting out the Greek fleet for some secret expedition. Some think it may be for an attempt on Mytilene. He was received in every part of Greece with great enthusiasm, and his movements will be viewed with great interest."

The Turks are making their utmost efforts to send a large force into the Morea, this campaign; but it is evident they grow weaker every year, and should the Greek revolution last *seven years longer*, it will ruin the Turkish Empire.

The Porte will not listen to the interference of any foreign powers. They say, the Greeks are their subjects, and they will grant them no terms whatever, but will have their complete submission. The Greeks, therefore, have no choice—they will be destroyed either way, unless some great effort is made this campaign, of which the arrival of Cochrane and General Church, give some kind of probability.

COM. PORTER.

A letter from Vera Cruz of the 22d of May, states:

"Commodore Porter has arrived from Key West very unexpectedly, but opportunely, as the officers in Vera Cruz threw every obstacle in the way to prevent the supplies from sailing, which the Commodore had been expecting for a long time. Two or three fellows have command of the vessels—they are the most notorious cowards in christendom, and by making a thousand excuses and apologies, they delayed so long that Commodore P. left his Frigate in Key West, the Bravo out on a cruize, and came here in a small sloop—he was here but a short time, only one day, when he had the vessels ready for sea; this was done like magic. He has made a complete revolution in affairs—he arrested Capt. Machin of the brig Victoria, I suspect for cowardice or disobedience of orders, caused by fears which Machin entertained for a Privateer, which is cruising off Campeachy, and has made six or seven captures.

"The government has complimented Commodore Porter very highly, and is well satisfied with his conduct."

By the last accounts from the South, it is stated that Com. Porter has returned to Key West.

A letter from Caracas, dated June 13th, says—"A messenger arrived last night from Bogota. Congress had met, and refused to accept the resignations of Bolivar and Santander."